



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1396
8 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions including resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December 1994 (S/1994/1376) and his letter dated 7 December 1994 (S/1994/1395),

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Encouraged by the signing of the Lusaka Protocol on 20 November 1994, which is a significant step towards the restoration of lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola,

Reaffirming its readiness to consider promptly any recommendation from the Secretary-General for an expanded United Nations presence in Angola on condition that the cease-fire is maintained,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the Force Commander and personnel of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), the three observer States to the Angolan Peace Process, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some neighbouring States, in particular the Government of Zambia, which have resulted in the signing of the Lusaka Protocol and encouraging them to continue their efforts aimed at the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Declaring that renewed obstruction to or procrastination in the implementation of those accords would be unacceptable,

Deeply concerned at reports of renewed clashes in Angola after the entry into force of the agreed cease-fire, which cause suffering to the civilian

population, and may jeopardize the successful implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and hamper the effective discharge of the mandate of UNAVEM II,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993),

Emphasizing that Angolans bear ultimate responsibility for the successful implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December 1994;
2. Decides, in order to enable UNAVEM II to monitor the cease-fire established by the Lusaka Protocol, to extend its mandate until 8 February 1995;
3. Commends the Government of Angola and UNITA for signing the Lusaka Protocol and urges them to respect fully the cease-fire which entered into effect on 22 November 1994;
4. Underlines that the Security Council will monitor closely compliance with the cease-fire and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed of any relevant developments;
5. Calls upon the parties to honour the commitments made by them and to continue to work together to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol;
6. Welcomes the Secretary-General's decision as conveyed in his letter of 7 December 1994 (S/1994/1395), in accordance with resolution 952 (1994), to proceed with the restoration of the strength of UNAVEM II to its previous level, the actual enlargement being dependent on the strict observance by the parties of an effective cease-fire and on the provision by them of satisfactory guarantees regarding the safety and security of the United Nations personnel;
7. Encourages the Secretary-General, in order to enhance the verification capabilities of the existing UNAVEM II and as an additional confidence-building measure, to continue to deploy personnel to the countryside, subject to the strict compliance by the parties with the conditions in paragraph 6 above;
8. Notes the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a report on the possible mandate for a new United Nations operation in Angola based on his assessment of the circumstances that warrant that, including the maintenance of the cease-fire, such a report to contain a detailed description of the results of his efforts to identify potential troop-contributing countries, the objectives, concept of operations and financial aspects of such an operation, and progress in discussions with the Government of Angola regarding the conclusion of a status-of-forces agreement, and welcomes the contingency planning being done by him in this regard, including the continuation of the consultations with potential troop contributors to assess their willingness to participate in an enlarged peace-keeping operation in Angola;
9. Declares its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola by 8 February 1995 at the latest, in the light of the above report;

/...

10. Welcomes the resumption and the increased flow of humanitarian relief assistance throughout Angola and demands that both parties grant security clearances and guarantees for relief deliveries to all locations and refrain from any action which could jeopardize the safety of relief personnel or disrupt the distribution of humanitarian assistance to the Angolan people;

11. Emphasizes that both parties must respect and ensure the safety and security of international personnel in Angola;

12. Commends those States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations which have already contributed to the relief efforts, and appeals to all States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations rapidly to provide further assistance to Angola to meet the growing humanitarian need;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Security Council of the next steps to be taken by the United Nations to implement a well-coordinated and comprehensive mine clearance programme in Angola;

14. Requests also the Secretary-General to ensure that the Council is regularly informed of further developments in the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol, and on the activities of UNAVEM II;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/764
S/1994/1397
8 December 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 70
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 7 December 1994 from the Permanent Representative
of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the statement made on 6 December 1994 by the President of the Azerbaijani Republic Heydar Aliyev, at the Budapest Summit Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its attachment distributed as a document of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, under agenda item 70, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar G. KULIYEV
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement made by the President of Azerbaijan
on 6 December 1994 at the Budapest Summit
Meeting of the Conference on Security and
Cooperation in Europe

The Azerbaijani people attaches great importance to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and expects a great deal of the present meeting. The signature of the CSCE Final Act at Helsinki in 1975 had a positive long-term effect on the course of peace processes and became one of the harbingers of the radical changes that have taken place in the world in recent years. The political map of the world has changed and new sovereign States members of CSCE have emerged, including my own country - independent Azerbaijan.

Under current conditions, the role and significance of CSCE are constantly increasing. The new Europe, a Europe without dividing lines and spheres of influence, needs an improved CSCE. There is an urgent need to revitalize the activity of CSCE and transform it into an effective instrument capable of extending real support to the processes of democratization and protection of human rights, decisively thwarting aggressive actions or plans which could harm the freedom and independence of young States that have not yet consolidated themselves, assisting in the restoration of stability in the hot spots on our continent, and becoming one of the foundations of the new structure of security in Europe following the ending of the cold war.

The Azerbaijani Republic, having proclaimed its independence, is resolutely embarked on the course of creating a democratic State with a market economy, a multiparty system and legislation which guarantees human rights and personal freedom. Despite the real complexity of the transition period and the consequences of the six-year war that has been thrust upon us, we have already travelled a significant way along this road and are convinced that we shall obtain the objectives we have set ourselves.

Azerbaijan has become a participant in the NATO "Partnership for Peace" programme, and is strictly pursuing a policy of discharge of its international obligations in the sphere of disarmament and arms control, including those under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

We are also doing everything possible to accelerate the process of economic integration into the world community as an equal partner, and developing close cooperation both with our neighbours and with all countries of the world.

A clear example of this is the signature on 20 September this year of a contract with a number of major world companies on the joint exploitation of oilfields in the Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea. I wish to note particularly the fact that a number of participants in this major investment project are countries that form part of CSCE - the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Turkey and Norway. I hope this agreement will be conducive to closer ties

between the countries and peoples participating in the consortium, and to the strengthening of stability and cooperation in Europe in general.

The participants in this Conference are aware that, six years ago, aggression was committed against our Republic with a view to seizing a part of it, namely Nagorny Karabakh. The Republic of Armenia and the Armenian separatists in Nagorny Karabakh have directed an active military campaign against the territorial integrity of our State. Following the seizure of the town of Shushi and the Lachin region of Azerbaijan, what is in essence taking place is the annexation of Nagorny Karabakh. Dozens of human settlements in Nagorny Karabakh inhabited by more than 50,000 Azerbaijanis have been destroyed and burned. Using Nagorny Karabakh as a bridgehead, Armenian armed units have occupied six other regions of Azerbaijan - the Kelbajar, Agdam, Fizuli, Djibrail, Zangelan and Kubatly regions, which are beyond the borders of Nagorny Karabakh and cover four times its area.

As a result of the aggression, more than 20 per cent of Azerbaijan's territory has been occupied. More than 20,000 of my fellow-countrymen have perished, about 100,000 have been wounded or maimed, 6,000 have been taken prisoner, and more than 1 million Azerbaijanis - about 15 per cent of the Republic's population - have been driven from their places of birth and are now living in camps, where their most basic needs are not being met. In the occupied Azerbaijani territories, 700 towns and villages have been destroyed, all the homes, schools and hospitals have been burnt and plundered, and the monuments of the ancient culture have been destroyed.

The hopes of the people of Azerbaijan were greatly raised by the decision by CSCE, in the spring of 1992, to set up the Minsk Group to settle the conflict. The Group's membership comprises not only the parties to the conflict - Armenia and Azerbaijan - but also nine of the world's influential countries. We are very grateful for the action taken by the Group, which has carried out important work over the past two years.

I should also make special mention of the mediation carried out by the Russian Federation, as a result of whose efforts, with the support of the CSCE, the cease-fire has now held for seven months and no blood has been spilt. A cease-fire is not, however, the same thing as peace. Unless a political agreement which takes account both of the interests of the parties and of international legal standards is concluded, there can be no just or lasting peace. Taking the cease-fire as our starting-point, we are working intensively to achieve agreement on and acceptance of this document.

I should like to make it clear that the Azerbaijani Republic has adopted a totally peace-loving and constructive approach in this process. Despite the grave consequences of aggression, we offer the Armenians peace, on the basis of justice and humanity, the principles of the CSCE and United Nations Security Council resolutions.

We are prepared to offer guarantees of safety to the Armenian inhabitants of Nagorny Karabakh and we are agreeable to deployment in the conflict area of CSCE peace-keeping forces. We are also prepared to discuss the status of Nagorny Karabakh within the Azerbaijani State so that the Armenian national

minority can exercise their rights and transport links between the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia can function normally. But we must stand firm on some standards and principles: the inviolability of frontiers, the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, the withdrawal of Armenian armed units from all occupied territories and the return of refugees to their homes.

At the present time it is the unwillingness of the aggressor to implement Security Council resolutions and to agree to withdraw its armed units from all occupied Azerbaijani territory that prevents the attainment of a political agreement.

Much also depends on reconciling the different views of the members of the Minsk Group and on uniting their efforts to ensure peace and stability between Azerbaijan and Armenia.

We welcome the efforts of the Chairman-in-Office of CSCE to organize an international peace-keeping force to regulate the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict. I thank all those countries which answered the Chairman's call, and I urge everyone to cooperate with him in this noble work.

The Budapest Meeting provides a unique opportunity to achieve a breakthrough in settling the conflict. I appeal to the Heads of States participating in CSCE to take an active role in this matter, to help extinguish the flames of this six-year-old war which has brought pain and suffering to my people - to millions of people - and thus give effect to the fundamental principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to which we all solemnly affixed our signatures.
